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**Hon. Judge Sandra L. Townes  
United States District Court  
Eastern District of New York  
225 Cadman Plaza East  
Brooklyn, NY 11201**

December 12, 2012

Re: Geltzer v. Dahiya  
Case No. 11-mc-524-SLT

Dear Judge:

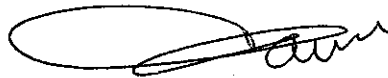
I am the Defendant in the aforesaid lawsuit. I am writing to request a conference regarding the 'withdrawal of reference' from the bankruptcy court of this district, as well as for directions regarding adjudication of the underlying dispute.

The Plaintiff, Robert Geltzer, Chapter 7 Trustee had commenced a lawsuit against the undersigned under fraudulent conveyance provisions of the bankruptcy code, especially under section 548 of title 11 on March 9, 2011. On July 12, 2011, the undersigned filed a motion to withdraw the reference.

The undersigned, Defendant has invoked the right to be heard by an Article III Judge along with the demand for a jury trial regarding the fraudulent conveyances action initiated in the bankruptcy court by the panel trustee, the Plaintiff herein. Bankruptcy trustee's power to avoid a fraudulent conveyance is "more accurately characterized as a 'private' rather than 'public right'" as these terms are used in "Article III decisions." *Granfinanciera, S.A. v. Nordberg*, 492 U.S. 33, 55 (1989). Further, if a cause of action "is not a 'public right' for Article III purposes, then Congress may not assign its adjudication to a specialized non-Article III court lacking 'the essential attributes of the judicial power.'" *Id.* at 53 (quoting *Crowell v. Benson*, 285 U.S. 22, 51 (1932)). This private right does not fall within the narrow categories of "exceptional" grant of power to the executive and legislative branch involving territorial courts, military tribunals and public rights as identified by Supreme Court. *Northern Pipeline Constr. Co. v. Marathon Pipeline Co.* 458 U.S. 50 (1982). Private right issues cannot be assigned to non-Article III tribunals for adjudication without the express consent of the litigants. *Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n v. Schor* 478 U.S. 833 (1986).

Further, upon request for a jury trial, the bankruptcy court cannot continue to assume jurisdiction on the underlying action, as Seventh Amendment is a bar to assignment of such private rights issues to a non-Article III tribunal. See also *McCarthy v. Bronson*, 500 U.S. 136, 144 (1991) (approving of statutory construction that would not authorize a claim to be referred to a magistrate when a right to jury trial is asserted). Moreover, the Seventh Amendment bars congressional assignment of adjudicatory authority over state-law claims to administrative agency. See *Coit Independence Joint Venture v. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.* 489 U.S. 561, 578 (1989). The motion for withdrawal of reference delineates grounds for such withdrawal from the bankruptcy court.

Wherefore, it is respectfully submitted that the Court schedule a conference regarding the above stated matter as early as possible. Thank you for your consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karamvir Dahiya', is written over a horizontal line.

Karamvir Dahiya, Esq. Defendant

Copy to:

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1556 Third Ave.  
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